

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25X1 COUNTRY Rumania

25X1 SUBJECT Economic - Petroleum industry, training

HOW
PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 3 Apr 1953

WHERE
PUBLISHED Tehran

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 26 Sep 1952

LANGUAGE French

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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FORMATION OF CADRES FOR THE RUMANIAN OIL INDUSTRY

During the former regime, the Rumanian government did not concern itself with the formation of cadres for the petroleum industry. That is why the nationalization of petroleum enterprises in July 1948 sharpened the need for the development of qualified cadres of technicians and engineers to raise the level of exploitation and increase production of the industry. A training reform was introduced shortly after the nationalization of industrial enterprises in autumn 1948. This reform called for intermediate and higher training of petroleum specialists.

Another important problem was the training of qualified petroleum workers. To this end, 14 vocational schools were newly established for preparing workers in 20 phases of the petroleum industry. Students at these vocational schools receive all the necessary equipment and books, as well as free board, room, and clothing.

In addition, there are now a total of 80 schools in Rumania which qualify workers for the petroleum industry. The process of qualification takes place during working hours, under the supervision of instructors paid by the enterprise. Theoretical training is given in special schools operating at the expense of the enterprise and attended by workers during their leisure hours. Books and equipment needed by students are furnished free by the enterprise.

Some intermediate technical schools train petroleum technicians. The length of studies is approximately 4 years. Sixty percent of the students attending intermediate schools are children of workers; the other 40 percent are sons of peasant farmers. About 90 percent of the schools are endowed with funds for supplying their students with free lodging, food, clothing, and school supplies.

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Some new buildings, and many reconverted buildings, provide ample space for training thousands of technicians. All schools conduct a 45-day period of practical training, under the supervision of a special instructor. Furthermore, a probationary period of 3 months on the job during the last year is also required.

To train petroleum engineers, an Institute of Petroleum and Gas has been established in Bucharest. Engineers can specialize in petroleum and natural gas, petroleum technology, petroleum machinery, geology of petroleum, and the economics and organization of the petroleum industry. The period of study is $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Sixty percent of the students at this institute are sons of workers, and sometimes of former petroleum workers. They previously received training in special schools for workers. A special department was established in 1951 for training engineers in petroleum development. Eighty percent of these students receive fellowships in the form of free room and board. The other 20 percent receive monetary fellowships.

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